

WEBSTER'S II

New Riverside University Dictionary

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ed study of kinetics and kinematics. 2. Moral forces that produce motion, action, etc. 3. Variation in force or intensity.

dysphonia *a.* The action of psychic forces on the psychological aspect or conduct of an individual.

dynamite *n.* [Fr. dynamisme < Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-tēs*] 1. Any of various philosophical systems of force or energy responsible for the development or quality of being dynamic. —*dynamite* *v.* 2. [Swed. *dynamit* < Gk. *dynamis*, power] A powerful explosive composed of nitro-glycerine dispersed in an absorbent medium, as wood pulp, and an antacid, as calcium nitrate, highly effective, outstanding, or overwhelming. —*mite*. 1. To blow up, shake, or charge with dynamite. 2. To charge with dynamite.

dynamo *n.* [pl. -mos. [Short for dynamoelectric motor, esp. one for producing direct current]] An energetic person.

dynamometer *n.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-metron*, measure] 1. A device for measuring mechanical power. 2. A device for measuring electrical power.

dynamometer *n.* [Fr. *dynamomètre* < Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-metron*, meter] Any of several instruments for measuring power.

dynamometric *(-mō-mē-trik)* *adj.*

dynamometer *n.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power + *-tron*] 1. A device for measuring mechanical power. 2. A device for measuring electrical power.

dynamometer *n.* [Lat. *dynastes* < Gk. *dunastes*, lord, ruler, esp. a hereditary ruler.]

dynast *n.* [Fr. *dynastie* < Gk. *dunastēs*, ruler] 1. A succession of rulers from the same family or group that maintains power for several generations. —*dynastic* *adj.* —*dynastically* *adv.*

dynast *n.* [Gk. *dunamis*, power + *-tron*] 1. A device for measuring plate potentials so arranged that plate potential increases.

dynamite *n.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power. —see DYNAMIC] A unit of force, equal to the force needed to move one centimeter per second per second.

dynamite *n.* [Lat. *dissenteria* < Lat. *dysenteria*, *dys-* + *enteron*, intestine.] An infection of the intestine producing pain, fever, and severe diarrhea of blood and mucus. —*dysenteric* *adj.*

dysfunctional *n.* Impaired or disordered function or organ. —*functional* *adj.*

dysfunctional *adj.* Causing or relating to the deterioration of the biological system in offspring.

dysgraphia *n.* [NLat. *DYS-* + *graphia*, writing] 1. Inability to write.

dyslexia *n.* [NLat. *DYS-* + Gk. *lexis*, speech] Deficit of the ability to read. —*selective* *adj.*

dystic *adj.* [DYS- + (EU)LOCISTIC] Concerning the eye.

dysmenorrhoea *(dis-mēn-ōrō'-ē-ə)* *n.* [Gk. *dys-* + *mēn*, month + *rhein*, to flow] Painful or difficult menstruation.

dysrheal, **dysmenorrhoeic** *adj.*

dyspepsia *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *dyspepsia*: *dys-*, bad + *pepsis*, to cook.] Indigestion.

dyspeptic *adj.* 1. Relating to or having dyspepsia. 2. Having a settled disposition. —*n.* One who suffers from dyspepsia.

dysphagia *n.* Difficulty in swallowing.

tos, difficult to approach: *dus*, bad + *prositos*, approachable < *prosienai*, to approach (*pros-*, toward + *ienai*, to go.)

Symbol Dy A soft, silvery metal used in nuclear research; atomic number 66; atomic weight 162.50.

dysteleology *(dis-tēl'ē-ō-lōjē)* *n.* [G. *Dysteleologie*: dys-, *dys* + *Teleologie*, teleology.] 1. The doctrine of purposelessness in nature. 2. Purposelessness in natural structures, as evidenced by the existence of nonfunctional or vestigial organs or parts. —*dysteleological* *(-lōj'ē-lōj'ē-kəl)* *adj.* —*dysteleologist* *n.*

dystopia *(dis-tō-pē-ə)* *n.* [DYS- + (U)TOPIA.] An imaginary place of total misery and wretchedness. —*dystopian* *adj.*

dystrophy *(dis-trō-fē)* also **dystrophia** *(di-strōfē-ə)* *n.* 1. a. Defective nutrition. b. A disorder caused by defective nutrition. 2. Atrophy of muscle tissue, esp. muscular dystrophy. —*dystrophic* *(-trōf'ik, -trōf'ik)* *adj.*

dysuria *(dis-yōōrē-ə)* *n.* Difficult or painful urination. —*dysuric* *(-yōōr'ik)* *adj.*

Ee

e or **E** *(ē)* *n.* pl. *e's* or *E's*. 1. The fifth letter of the English alphabet. 2. A speech sound represented by the letter *e*. 3. The fifth in a series. 4. Math. The base of the natural system of logarithms, having a numerical value of approx. 2.718 . . . 5. **E** Mus. The third tone in the scale of C major. 6. **E** A failing grade. 7. Something shaped like the letter *E*.

each *(ēch)* *adj.* [ME *ech* < OE *ēlc*.] Being one of two or more regarded individually: **EVERY**. —*pron.* Every one of a group regarded individually: *each one*. **usage:** As the pronoun subject of a verb, *each* is traditionally considered to be singular, as in *Each of the students has a particular job to do*. But when *each* follows a plural subject, the verb then is in agreement with the plural form, as in *The students each have a particular job to do*. —*adv.* For or to each one.

each other *pron.* Each the other. —Used to indicate a reciprocal relationship or action. **usage:** Although some traditional grammarians state that *each other* is used of two and one another of more than two, this distinction has been largely ignored by the best writers, and few people question the acceptability of sentences such as *The four players regarded each other with suspicion or A husband and wife should confide in one another*. When speaking of the relations between the members of a series or set, however, only one another is appropriate, as in *The Caesars exceeded one another (not each other) in cruelty*.

eager *(ē'gər)* *adj.* *-er*, *-est*. [ME *eager* < OFr. *aire*, sharp < Lat. *acutus*.] 1. Intensely desirous or impatiently expectant: *eager to win*. 2. Obs. Tart: sharp. —*eagerly* *adv.* —*eagerness* *n.*

eager *n.* [ME *eager* < OE *ēgar*, *ā-* n. [Orig. unknown.] BORE, RUEFUL, KEEN, RARING, THIRSTY *adj.* core meaning: intensely desirous or interested *< eager for success><eager football fans>*

eager *(ē'gər, ī')* *n.* var. of *EAGER*.

eager beaver *n.* Informal. An industrious or overzealous person.

eagle *(ē'gəl)* *n.* [ME *egle* < OFr. < Lat. *aquila*.] 1. Any of various large birds of prey of the family Accipitridae, including members of the genera *Aquila* and *Haliaeetus*, marked by a powerful hooked bill, long broad wings, and strong, soaring flight. 2. A representation of an eagle used as an insignia or emblem. 3. A former gold U.S. coin with face value of ten dollars. 4. A golf score of two under par on a hole.

eagle-eyed *(ē'gōl-īd')* *adj.* Having keen eyesight.

eagle owl *n.* A large Eurasian owl, *Bubo bubo*, with brownish plumage and prominent ear tufts.

eagle Scout *n.* A Boy Scout of the highest rank.

eagle *(ē'glē)* *n.* A young eagle.

eager *n.* [Lat. < Gk. *eageria*: *ē-*, *gērēs* n. [Orig. unknown.] BORE, RUEFUL, KEEN, RARING, THIRSTY *adj.* core meaning: intensely desirous or interested *< eager for success><eager football fans>*

eager *(ē'gər, ī')* *n.* var. of *EAGER*.

ealdorman *(ēld'ōr-mən)* *n.* [OE. —see ALDERMAN.] The chief magistrate of a district in Anglo-Saxon England.

ealuff *(ē-lūf)* *n.* [ME *ealuff* < IAN.] 1. Anat. The organ of hearing in vertebrates, responsible for maintaining equilibrium as well as sensing sound. 2. An organ analogous to the mammalian ear in invertebrates.

ear *(ēr)* *n.* [ME *ere* < OE *ēar*.] 1. Anat. The organ of hearing in vertebrates, responsible for maintaining equilibrium as well as sensing sound. 2. An organ analogous to the mammalian ear in invertebrates.

brates. 3. The sense of hearing. 4. Keenness of hearing. 5. Favorable or sympathetic attention. 6. Something resembling the external ear in shape or position, esp.: a. A tuft of feathers on the head of a bird. b. A projecting handle, as on a vase. 7. A small box in the upper corner of the page in a periodical, as a newspaper, often containing an advertisement or weather information. —*all ears*. Acutely attentive. —*by ear*. Without reference to a musical score. —*give (or lend) an ear*. To pay close attention to. —*have (or keep) an ear to the ground*. To give attention to or watch for coming events or trends. —*in one ear and out the other*. Heard but without influence or effect. —*play it by ear*. To improvise. —*up to one's (or the) ears*. Deeply involved or committed. —*earless* *adj.*

ear *(ēr)* *n.* [ME *ere* < OE *ēar*.] The seed-bearing spike of a cereal plant, as corn. —*vi. eared, earing, ears*. To form or grow ears.

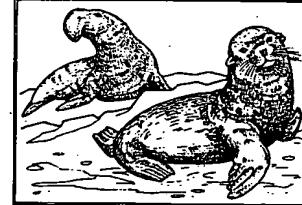
earache *(ēr'āk')* *n.* Ache in the ear.

eardrop *(ēr'drōp')* *n.* An earring, esp. one with a pendant.

ear-drum *(ēr'drūm')* *n.* Anat. The tympanic membrane.

earred *(ērd')* *adj.* 1. Having ears or earlike projections. 2. Having a specified kind or number of ears. —*floppy-eared* *adj.*

eared seal *n.* Any of various seals of the family Otaridae, including the fur seals and sea lions, having external ears and hind flippers that can be turned forward for walking on land.



earred seal
(Right) sea lion,
5½-8 feet long

ear-flap *(ēr'flāp')* *n.* A flap attached to a cap that may be turned down to cover the ears.

earful *(ēr'fūl')* *n.* 1. A flow of gossip or information. 2. A scolding.

earing *(ēr'īng)* *n.* [Perh. < EAR!] Naut. A short line attaching an upper corner of a sail to the yard.

earl *(ērl)* *n.* [ME *erl*, nobleman of high rank < OE *ēorl*.] A British peer ranking above a viscount and below a marquis.

earlap *(ērlāp')* *n.* An earlap.

earldom *(ērl'dom)* *n.* [ME *erldom* < OE *ēorlōdum*.] 1. The title or rank of an earl. 2. The territory of an earl.

earless seal *n.* Any of various seals of the family Phocidae, including the hair seals, marked by the absence of external ears, short fore flippers, and reduced hind flippers specialized for swimming.

ear lobe *n.* The soft, fleshy tissue at the lowest portion of the external ear.

early *(ēr'ē)* *adj.* -*li-er*, -*li-est*. [ME *erli* < *ēr*, before, soon < OE *ēar* and ON *ēr*.] 1. Near the beginning of a given series, time period, or